## BAD FAITH OF STATES.

LETTER FROM EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOCH. THE CREDIT OF THE NATION ABROAD NOT HIGHER THAN IT IS MAINLY BECAUSE THE STATES HAVE NOT KEPT PAITH WITH THEIR CREDITORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Nothing in our history, or perhaps in the history of any country, has ever, to so great a degree, surprised the military men and the statesmen of Europe, as the mauner in which our great army was disbanded at the close of the late civil war. Nothing, certainly, has, to such an extent, commanded the admiration of her financiers as the commencement and persistent reduction of our National Debt. That nearly a million of men, a large part of whom had been long enough in the field to acquire a love of military life, should, when their work had been finished, go back to their homes willingly, peaceably, without a single instance of violence or disturbance, to resume their former occupations; that a nation impoverished-for I think we have now come to a realizing sense of the fact that two-thirds of the States could not, for four years, be engaged in subduing and devastating the other third, without being impoverished, no matter what stimulus the war might have given to many branches of industry, or what apparent prosperity might have been created by a redundant currency-that a nation impoverished by one of the severest, bloodiest, and most expensive contests that has ever been waged, should almost before the smoke had been lifted from the battle-field begin the payment of its debt, are facts that have excited, as I have said, the enthusiasm and commanded the admiration of military men, statesmen, and financiers throughout Europe. Do not these facts indicate the excellence of republican institutions, and the power, the uprightness, and the practical good sense of a self-governed people? What will the great Republic do with its army now that the Rebellion has been subdued f What will a people, every man of whom is a voter, do with their vast debt, when the question of taxation for its payment has to be calmly considered? were questions which one might have heard askedtauntingly by our enemies, doubtfully by our friends-in military, political, and financial European circles in the Spring of 1865. One of these questions has been definitely answered; the other is in a fair way of being so. The army of the United States is now a police force, sufficient merely for the protection of the frontier settlements against the scattered Indian tribes which still have a precarious existence in the Western Territorics-a police force scarcely more numerous or expensive than that of the single City of London. The debt-three thousand millions of dollars in 1865-will virtually disappear with the present century. The non-existence of a standing army in the United States makes liberal-minded men everywhere hopeful in regard to the capacity of men for self-government, and causes millions in Europe to "look across the sea" for a refuge against subjection to military duty; while the steady reduction of the National Debt gives investors confidence in the National integrity.

THE STIGMA OF REPUBLATION.

The question then arises, How happens it that the National credit is not higher than it is ! Why is it not, as it ought to be, higher than that of any other

I answer, it is mainly because the States have not kept faith with their creditors. The losses which, within the last two years, have been sustained by European investors through the failure of railroad companies in the United States have been enormous and distressing, and private companies fail on this side the Atlantic as well as on the other. So far I do not understand that any of our private companies have attempted to repudiate their debts. If they had the disposition to do so they could not. They can be reached through the courts, and there has been no lack of fidelity on the part of our judges in holding corporations to their engagements. It is not corporations, but States, which lie under the stigma of repudiation. The failure of railroad companies is undoubtedly what, just now, most severely troubles investors and prevents the success of all loans except se which are offered by well known and dividendpaying corporations; but such failures create in the minds of far-seeing and thoughtful men no distrust of American credit comparable with that which is created by the bad faith of sovereign States.

Europeans, especially Englishmen, deal liberally with insolvency. There is no country in the world in which an honest insolvent debtor finds less difficulty in "arranging" his debts than in England. His creditors ask only that he shall pay what he can, and this having been done, he can start again, retion. It is the repudiation, absolute or partial, by many of the States which casts a dark shadow over American credit, and compels the Government to pay six per cent interest instead of four on a large portion of its debt. Fortunately, the number of those who hold bonds of States which have not kept faith with their creditors is not in Europe very large, but it is large enough to diminish seriously the demand for the bonds of the Government. A majority of European investors have entire faith in the integrity of the United States as a nation. They know what the Federal Government has done in times past. They know that in the darkest days of the war, and just at its close, when the debt seemed overwhelming, it paid in coin large amounts of bonds which had matured, although the temptation to extend them was difficult to be resisted, and they doubt not that a credit which has been maintained under circumstances the most trying will be maintained to the end. If to the investors who have this faith in the Government could be added those who are suffering by being holders of bonds of States which are wholly or partially in default, and who in consequence turn their backs upon everything American, and those who judge the nation by its components, competition among buyers would be largely increased, funding would not languish as it now does, and the burden of the debt, by a reduction of interest, would be speedily diminished.

LESSENING THE VALUE OF OBLIGATIONS. That many of the States in their dealings with their creditors have behaved badly is undeniable. Let us look at their action from the European point of view. We are an isolated people. With the exception of Canada, which has little influence over we have no neighbors, and consequently we do not feel the influences which nations in close proximity exert upon one another. We have not as fully realized the weight of the obligations that rest upon Americans as citizens of States as we have the which rest upon them as citizens of the great Republic. We have not carefully considered what must be the effect upon the European mind of the failure of States to meet their engagements.

'A State can no more impair by legislation the obligation of its own contract than it can impair the obligation of the contract of individuals. We naturally look to the action of a sovereign State to be characterized by a more scrupulous regard to justice. and a higher morality than belong to the ordinary

transactions of individuals. Such were the words of Justice McLean, a man slike distinguished for his high sense of honor and his profound legal learning, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case which involved the authority of a State to annul its contract-words that ought to be engraved upon the walls of every State-House in the Union.

Now, while a State can no more impair by legislation the obligation of its own contracts, it can, it seems, not only impair, but it can violate and virtually annul its contracts by refusing to observe them. Fortunately for Judge McLean, he "went to his reward" without witnessing what has since been done, with legal impunity, under the form of govcrument which he so greatly admired. A State cannot, under the Constitution of the United States, invalidate its obligations, but it can lessen the value of those obligations or render them a dead letter by simply ignoring them, partially or altogether, and relying upon its sovereignty for its protection against their enforcement, and this is being done by many of the States. They do not undertake, by laws of their own making, to annul their contracts; this they are prohibited from doing by the funda-

mental law of the Federal Government. They do

not, for instance, repudiate their debta by making laws for their abrogation, but they render these obligations valueless, wholly or in part, according to their own good pleasure, by declining to fulfill them. The State of Virginia having, under an agreement with her creditors, issued new bonds-the coupons of which were to be receivable for taxes-for twothirds of the amount of the old ones, is compelled to adhere to her agreement and to receive these coupons from her tax-payers, but she can reduce their value by taxing them, and she might render them as worthless as waste paper by simply declining to levy taxes. Now, what confounds foreigners is the fact that while the Supreme Court of the United States must pronounce invalid all acts of States which impair, or rather are intended to impair the binding obligation of their own contracts, it has no power to compel the performance of these contracts; that while no State can make valid laws for the repudiation of its debts, there is no power outside of itself that can enforce an observance of its faith. Sovereignties within a sovereignty!

Ought we to be surprised that foreigners are per plexed by this peculiarity of our political fabric, and confounded if not disgusted by the contradictions and injustice that result from it? The sovereignty of the States prevents an enforcement of their obligations, and this it was that made so appropriate and truthful the remark of our eminent and high-minded jurist:

" It is expected that the action of a sovereign State will be characterized by a more scrupulous regard to justice, and by a higher sense of morality then belong to the ordinary transactions of individuals."

The crediters of the States have nothing to rely upon for the falfillment of their obligations but their integrity and their honor; these, therefore, should be observed with the strictest fidelity-in spirit and letter. Are they so observed, I will not say by the States that are paying nothing-pleading inability to pay by reason of the effects of the war upon their resources as an excuse for not trying to do anything for their creditors-but are they so observed by States that have no such excuse to offer? Let us see. PAYING PROMISES TO PAY.

Before the passage of the Legal Tender acts the States had almost without exception been borrowers of money, and for the money they borrowed they issued their bonds payable in dollars. Have a majority of them made good, are they now making good, their agreements? Has their treatment of their creditors been characterized by a "scrupulous regard to justice, and by a high sense of honor ?" Have they kept faith, are they now keeping faith, with their creditors! Have they not, on the contrary, for years past, withheld from them 50, 40, 30 per cent? Are they not now withholding nearly 20 per cent of what is justly their due? They are paying, it is true, in what Congress has decided to be lawful money; but what after all is this money but unfulfilled promises, which are worth just what they sell for in the market, and no more! They have been declared to be lawful money, but they certainly are not the kind of money which was borrowed by the States, and which the States agreed to pay in return for the money they borrowed. Are they, in any true meaning of the word, money? Is it not preposterous to call money promises to pay money, which can only be converted into money by the payment of a heavy discount? Facts are stub born things, which cannot be ignored; and the fact cannot be denied that many of our States are only making partial payment to their creditors. Availing themselves of a law for the existence of which they are in part responsible, every time they have paid the interest on the se bonds since the passage of the Legal Tender acts, they have compelled the holders to take, now a half, now a third, and now a fifth less than was called for by their contracts. Suppose there were in existence a great international tribunal, established by the nations for the settlement of all questions between nations and of the claims of citizens against sovereignties (and such a tribunal would long since have been established if Christianity had done its perfect work), which one of our distinguished lawyers would dare to go before that tribunal with the contention that the anti-war debts of our States could be, I will not say morally, but legally, discharged by the tender of depreciated notes which the Government of which they are a part has seen fit, for purposes of its own, to declare to be lawful money? If a part of the States are right in paying in legal tenders, how has it happened that Massachusetts, more heavily indebted than any of them in proportion to population, has always paid her interest in coin? Are her obligations more sacred than theirs? Massachusetts has done no more than her legal and moral obligations required of her; but her escutcheon is clear, she never fallieved of his burdens. Englishmen are tolerant of tered, her name is honored wherever her name is insolvency, but there are no words in their language known, and her people have not only the proud satstrong enough to express their detestation of repudialways acted fairly with her creditors, but that she is receiving in her high credit full reward for her HUGH MCCCLLOCH.

fidelity. London, June 19, 1875.

# PERSONAL.

Joaquin Miller is at Newburyport, Mass., where be has finished a poem on the National Centennial. Mr. R. Belt has been appointed to execute a bust of the late Canon Kingsley, in marble, at the cost of 120 gimeas. When finished it will be placed in the 120 gi ineas. When Cathedral of Chester.

Dr. Leonard Bacon tripped himself and fell the entire length of a flight of stairs at the State-house, in Hartford, on Wednesday last. He was severely bruised but is thought to have incurred no serious in-

The manager of Mr. A. T. Stewart's woolen mills at Utica has been sucd because he refused to answer the questions put to him by the Census taker, saying in excuse that the information would be given by Mr. stewart himself.

The Rev. Robert Collyer has taken Summer quarters at Riverside, Hingham, Mass., where he proposes to remain several weeks with his wife and invalid the will reach there about the 20th inst, and will p bly preach several times at the old church in Hingha

An uneasiness seems to have broken out among the ex-Governors in Maine. Three of them, Steams, Straw and Smith, together with Gov. Cheney, and their wives, have decided on a trip across the centinent this Fall. They will occupy a drawing-room car, with a dining-room and kitchen attached.

Mr. Monroe A. Green, brother of Mr. Seth Green, accompanied by Mr. H. W. Welsher of Rochester, will sail for Europe next Saturday for the purpose of placing in the waters of the Rhine and its tributaries 400,000 shad. They will not unner the direction of Prof. S. F. Baird. Only a few young shad will be taken, but an attempt with be made to hatch the rest from spawn on board the stramer by a process invented by Mr. M. A.

Senator Morton is at his home in Indianapolls, and is said to be in excellent health. A correspond ent of The Cincinnali Casette writes of him: "With the exception of a slight lameness in his right foot, which compels the use of canes, there are no traces of the compens the use of canes, there are no traces of the paralysis which got in its work so effectually in 1865. During a part of each day he rides about the city, strolls into Postmaster Holloway's odice, and occasionally ventures into the street. At such times he is the eynosure of all eyes, and is stopped at every step to receive the congratulations of his numerous friends."

Chancellor Prayn of Syracuse University thinks New-York ought to celebrate the centennial of tae Battle of Saratoga next Fall. He says: "Gathered as we are from all parts of the State, and warmly interested as we are not only in its literature but its history, I suggest that it will be not inappropriate for us to request the Legislature of this State to provide in a manner worthy of the commonwealth and the occasion for the celebra-tion of the great buttle of the Revolution. Not in the spirit of pride or vain glory—not in the spirit of power-but with sincere thankfulness to Almshity God that on the soil of this State the great blow was struck which was so largely the means of securing free institutions to man-kind."

MONTREAL, July 9 .- The reception of Mgr. Roncetti was most enthusiastic. Over 7,000 persons were present at the service in the French Church last vening. Addresses were delivered by Irish and French Catholics, and a handsome gold locket and chain and saton in gold were presented to the Ab-Legate. Capt. I. J. \$400 in gold were presented to: C. Lee, U. S. A., is in this city.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Speaker McGuire is a great comfort to the Republican press of the State. They labor under the impression that he has completely overthrown all of Gov Thiden's claims to be a reformer. Perhaps that accounts for the Governor's bad health.

Goy. Leslie of Kentucky has not announced himself a candidate for the United States Schatorship, as the telegraph said he had. The Louisville Courier-Journal says there is an impression that his name will be pre-

sented to the Legislature for that position, but he has not

Prominent Democrats of Indiana, led by Conre ssman Landers, are circulating a petition requesting the Hen. W. D. Kelley to visit their State and enlighten them concerning finance and the beauties of an indefi-nitely expanded currency. Mr. Kelley seems to be taking the lead as the inflation candidate for the Presidency.

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette tried to "converse" with Gov. Hendricks the other day about the Democratic party in Ohio, and found to his amazement that the Governor did not know that a Convention had been held, and an inflation platform adopted. It takes a long time for news to mount the fence the Governor is sitting on.

There is a hearty glow of patriotism in this The Globe. After being about five years at the paragraph from *The Memphis Appeal* which is extremely pleasant: "Democrats we are, and Tenuesseeans, and full of love for our thrice-blessed south-land; but over all there laps the claim of the Union, with its great achievements and its greater destiny. God bless the flag, and God bless the Union, and may He strengthen all hearts, both North and South, to labor for an everlasting peace between the States.

The Republicans of Connecticut are determiaed to make a desperate effort to regain control of the State, if The Hartford Times is to be believed. That journal hears of a recent council between Postmaster-General which it was decided to overhaul the State Committee, to appoint a regular Secretary with a good salary, and make a thorough canvass of the State. The Times thinks the whole revival is for the purpose of aiding Mr. Iewell's aspirations for the Presidency.

The inflation yell seems to have completely removed

the backbone from all of the hard-money Democrats in Ohio. It has had the same effect upon the newspapers as upon Senator Thurman and Gov. Alien. Here is The Clereland Plain Dealer, a journal which has hitherto done excellent work for an honest currency, knuckling down to the inflationists and uttering the miserable ex case that the good of the party demands its submission. It says the attack upon Gov. Allen for standing upon a platform which he believes to be wrong is the hight of impudence, and then gives this weak excuse for his conduct: "We do not pretend to say exactly what the Gov ernor's views are at present on the finances; but we do not hesitate to say that he or any other hard-money Democrat can, if he so elect, stand upon the money plank of the Ohio Democracy without any sacrifice of consistency. The question now presented to the American people is not what they would like to have, but what they must put up with. It is a question of fact, not of theory. The Republican party produced the conditions under which the commercial community now exists, and that community, without respect to party, must abide by community, without respect to party, must abide by them. A man may concede that but one kind of money is recognizable by the evilized world, and that it is desirable to speedily act back to that standard, and yet, at the same time, recognize that a speedy or too definite attempt to return to the specie basis is sheer lumacy, and that it is therefore the part of windom to support the Democratic opposition to Republican contraction. We do not say that this is Gov. Allen's position on the financial question; we only say that he might consistently occupy such a position." Does The Plain Democrate believe that if Gov. Allen should be elected it would signify nothing that he stands on an inflation platform i

## PUBLIC OPINION.

It seems as though, so far as the West is concerned at least, should there even be a contest between contraction and inflation, the Republicans would be found on the side of gold and silver, and the Democrats favoring soft money.—[Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph (Rep.)

graph (Rep.)

We have passed through a terrible ordeal;
but useless repining and querilous expressions of discontent poured forth upon all occasions will not highten
the world's opinion of that beasted chivalry and manhood
which we would have it believed is characteristic of the
Southern people.—[Lynchburg Virginian (Dem.)

We have had of late, too little intellect at We have find of late, too little interfects. Petics on National, State, and nounicipal problems. Petics and brains make a good mixture. The hard-worland the nourceur riche may sucer at the educated statum, but Thomas Jefferson and Carl Schutz make a evincing answer to this vulgar outery.—[Chicago Tribe

The different comments which Mr. Preston's disloyal speech lass veited from those brought out by Gen. Bartlett's remarks at Lexington, show which of the two ways the wind of public sentiment is blowing throughout the country. Hardly anybody is found to commend Mr. Preston's ill-advised harangue.—[Bosten Globa (Ind.) Globe (Ind.)

If Gov. Allen is elected by a good majority the example of Ohio will tell with line effect in all the other States, and the National Democratic-Conservative Convection will catch the cue for the Pr sidential cam-paign, and unimit the broad banner of the party of the people with "more money and a chapter currency brightly embhazoned upon it.—[Richmond Whig (Dem.]

We have seen what prestige there is in New-York Democrats. We tried Metlehan in 1864. Horatio Seymour in 1868, and Horace Greeley in 1872. We were gioriously beaten each time. It is well to give New-York a little rest. The Wall-st. National Bank flavor about New-York is not regarded with favor on our Western prairies. We regard it as pretty certain that we will have a new deal in 1876, and cease the prac-tice of eternally going to New-York for a candidate.—

# LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PROPOSED MATCH AT WIMBLEDON. MR. PARSONS'S VIEW SUPPORTED BY THAT OF MR. HAMILTON OF THE IEISH TEAM. LONDON, Saturday, July 10, 1875.

Mr. Hamilton of the lrish Team writes to The Standard in support o letter of yesterday in reply to newspaper criticisms. He says: "I have shot against the American Team both in the United States and Ireland; I can say with confidence there never has been any team in this country able to beat them. I don't mean we have not as good individual shots, but their organization is simply perfect. Discipline will always beat superior individual strength in such contests. The mem bers of the American Team have shot together for over a year. If one member by accident gets of the target, another is able at once to put him on again. Col. Gildersleeve has assured me that men only win by the minutest trifle. In America the Irish made a higher score than the best they ever made for the Elcho Shields, and yet, although it is true by accident, were beaten. The following week when competing for individual prizes they made 52 points more than the Americans over the same course. The Irish score at Dollymount on June 29 was again better than any they ever made for the Elcho Shields, while the Americans averaged 161.16, which is higher than the best individual scere ever made at Wimbledon, Yet in the Abercorn Cup match for the selection of the Irish Eight, six Irishmen headed the list; the Americans followed at long intervals.

The letter points to the above statistics as a proof that the Americans are almost safe from defeat shooting against a picked team, while if allowed to compete with three eights, the match would be the best and most interesting the world has ever seen.

# THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

GREAT DAMAGE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CALVADOS. Parts, Friday, July 9, 1875. The town of Lisieux and neighborhood, in the Department of Calvados, have been damaged by inunlation to the amount of \$400,000.

INTERNATIONAL BANQUET IN LONDON. LONDON, Friday, July 9, 1875. All the foreign Mayors to whom were sent

nvitations to the International Banquet at Guildhall on the 29th of July have accepted except two. FOREIGN NOTES.

TORONTO, July 9 .- A body of 495 Mennontes left Sarnia this evening, per steamer, en route for TORONTO, July 9 .- Mr. Harris, C. E., left

Ottawa to day with three engineers for the Vancouver's Island section of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. [For other Foreign News see First Page.]

### THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT. to the Editor of The Tribune.

'SIR: I recently read an article in THE TRIBUSE in reference to the erection of a monument at Yorktown, Va., to "commemorate the surrender of the British commander" at that place. This is, of course, ight and just, but Mr. Bancroft seems to be ignorant of the fact that there was once a monument erected there for that very same purpose, and that it was destroyed by for that very same purpose, and that it was destroyed by
the rebels in 1862, during or previous to the siege of
Yorktown. Who it was creeted by, or how the funds
were raised, I am not able to my, but presume it was in
accordance with the provision of the act of Congress of
which Sir. Bancroft speaks. I had the honor to command
a battery of light artiflery during the peninsular campaign, and know that after the exacution of Yorktown
by the rebels in May, 1862, I, in common with many
officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potenna during
that inglorious campaign, secured pieces of the monament, and of the frice surrounding it, to keep as telles,
the stone being made into paper weights, we gold the ment, and of the lence surrounding it, to keep as telles, the stone being made into paper weights, see and the wood into brackets, penhoders, see I also less set from persons living there that the monument was a set of our the very spot where Cornwalls surrections has a set of Delhi, N. Y., July 5, 1875. and served for governly ears on board the United States

## OBITUARY.

inent in all the engagements from Palo Alto to Buena

Vista, being twice commended for gallant conduct at the oattles of Monterey and Resac i de la Paima. Re-

turning to St. Louis, he entered public life as a Free

Soiler in the Van Buren-Adams campaign of 1848, and

during the ensuing three years was the leader of his

party in Missouri. He was a member of the State As-sembly from 1852 to 1856, and in those perilons days

fearlessly asserted the principles of the minority which he represented. Closing for the time his legislative

career in Missouri, Mr. Blair entered the House of Repre

sentatives in 1857, and from that year until March, 1865,

represented the St. Louis district, being elected to each

Congress from the XXXVth to the XXXVIIth by large

majorities over his Democratic opponent. During this eventful period Mr. Blair steadily supported the cause of

freedom and firmly resisted the encroachments of the

Slave Power. He endeavored to avert war by colonizing

the blacks in some portions of the South, but his well-meant project came to naught. During the war he cor-

dially supported the military measures of the Adminis

tration, and rendered efficient service as Chairman of the

Committee on Military Affairs in the session of 1861-62,

and aided legislation generally by the knowledge of

Deeming war inevitable, Mr. Blair prepared promptly

for it. Months before the general call to arms which followed the firing on Fort-Sumter, he had secretly en-

rolled 1,000 volunteers, who were in due time organized as the 1st Missouri Regiment. Commanding this force

he captured Camp Jackson, with 3,000 Confederates as

sembled there under the command of Sterling Price. This

victory-one of the first of the war-roused the patri

otic spirit of the people in the South-West, and stemmed

effectually the secession movement in Missouri, When war had begun on a grand scale, Mr. Blair left his place

In Congress, with the rank of Major-General, and joined

the army of Gen. Sherman, then advancing against Vicksburg. His led his brigade in the assault on the

enemy's lines until ordered to retire. His gallantry and

skill on this occasion caused Gen. Grant to declare him

the "ablest volunteer officer in the service." Withdrawing his brigade from before Vicksburg, Gen. Blair joined

Gen. McClernand's expedition against. Little Rock, Atk.

and contributed materially to the successes which were

Invested with the command of the Second Division of

Gen. Sherman's corps, the historic Fifteenth, Gen. Blair

took part in the 109 days' slege of Vicksburg. In the

famous three days' march in detour behind Vicksburg his

division was always in advance, and at the final assault

he led Gen. Mower's brigade in person, displaying

bravery which won for him the thanks of Gens. Grant

and Sherman.

After a few months devoted to repairing his shattered

health, Gen. Blair rejoined Gen. Sherman (Oct. 11, 1863), who reappointed him his second in command. He

marched with his commander from Vicksburg to Corinth, and thence to Tuscumbia, routing Gen. Lee's cavalry on

the way. He then succeeded Gen. Sherman (appointed

Commander of the Army of the Tennessee) in the com-

mand of the Fifteenth Corps, and followed his leader in

the eventful march from Memphis to Chattanooga, par-ticipating in the brilliant victories at Lookout Mountain

and Missionary Ridge. Arrived at Chattanooga, Gen.

Blair's corps was selected to march to the immediate relief of Knoxville, where Burnside was surrounded by

the forces under Gen. Longstreet. Before reaching the

place the foe had retired, and the hard-worn troops and

their brave leader enjoyed a season of repose.

Gen. Blair was succeeded (Dec. 7, 1863) in the command of the Fifteenth Corps by Gen. Logan, and the army being in Winter quarters, he resumed his seat in

Congress. At the opening of the Fall campaign he was

again in the field, commanding the Seventeenth Corps

in Gen. Sherman's army, then entering upon its march

to the sea. His corps comprised the divisions of Gens. Leggett, Mower, and Smith, and formed the advance of

the army's right wing. Gen. Blair accompanied his troops through Georgia and the Carolinas, closing his

military career with the advent of peace. His troops

were disbanded (July 11, 1865) at Louisville. When bid-

Peace being achieved, Gen. Blair sought to restore

fully qualified, he refused to take the test oath in Mis-

souri, both for the purpose of determining its legality and

protesting against the policy of proscription. In 1866

Internal Revenue at St. Louis, but was rejected by the

Senate. He was also among the nominees for Minister to

Gen. Blair, by means of one of these political surprises

of which the Blair family are apparently fond, loomed

up into a prominer t place in the campaign of 1868. His

name had been mentioned in connection with the nomi-nation for the Presidency by the Democratic party, into

which he had drifted, and his letter to Col. Brodhead,

widely known as the Brodhead letter, was in effect a state

ment of the principles on which he could accept a nomi-

nation. In this letter, which was a direct appeal for the

support of the unreconciled and unreconcilable Bourbons, he took the bold ground that the carpet-bag State Gov-

ernm ats must be everthrown by force of arms. "There

is but one way," said he, "to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President-elect

to declare these acts bull and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, dis-

perse the carpet-bag State governments, call on

the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives." Probably Gen.

Blair's friends never entertained any hope of his nomi-

nation for the higher office, but the event proved that his

intentions on the second place on the ticket were founded

on knowledge. The Democratic Convention which met

in this city on the 4th of July gave him for President

1012 and 1312 votes on the second and fwentieth ballets

respectively. Mr. Seymour receiving the nomination,

en. Blair was named for Vice-President on the first bal-

lot. In his letter accepting the nomination, he denomiced the "fragment of a Congress" which had "rathlessly

trampled under foot" the Constitution. His nomination,

still more than that of Mr. Seymour, was recognized a

the triumph of the reactionist element of the party, and

the ticket was foreordained to defeat. With Horatio

The call came too late, of course, and served only to di-

minish the party prespects and to arouse a storm of in-

dignation against that journal within the Democratic

ranks. He shared the fate of the party, carrying only

In January, 1871, Gen. Blair reëntered the State Leg-

islature of Missouri, after an interval of 15 years. The same month he was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by

the resignation of Mr. Drake in the United States Senate,

and took his seat Jan. 25. During his term of two years

Gen. Blair took little part in debate or general legisla-tion, giving attention mainly to matters affecting his

own State. Resuming his residence in St. Louis, Gen.

Blair was appointed State Superintendent of Insurance,

and held that position at the time of his death, which

took place at St. Louis at midnight on Thursday, at the age of 54. During the last year of his life Gen. Blair

had suffered greatly from long-continual illness. Re-

his veins had effected a marked change in his health.

He began to grow stronger, and was generally supposed

to be steadily improving. During the past few days he

had taken frequent rides, and on Wednesday walked

down states. His death came suddenly, and will be a surprise to his many friends who had confident hopes of

his recovery. Gen. Blair was surrounded during his last hours by his family and a few friends.

CAPT. GRIFFITH MORRIS.

cently, however, the operation of transfusing blo

Austria, but was likewise denied confirmation.

he was nominated by President Johnson for Collector of

against the invaders of Mexico.

military life which be had acquired in the field.

frigate Constellation. He was at one time a Reston pilot, but was chiefly known for having discovered a new method of correcting ships' compasses so as to com-pletely arrest local attraction. When the underwriters FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR. Francis Preston Blair, jr., whose death will of Boston built the iron steamer R. B. Forbes he was her be deplored by many of his comrades in the civil war, came of historic ancestry, being descended from the Blairs of Maryland and the Prestons of Virginia. He mate, and afterward was appointed captain. While in command of this vessel he succeeded after many experiments in perfecting his mode of adjusting the compass. was born Feb. 19, 1821, at Lexington, Ky., whither his The first vessel on which he applied his invention was one of the Battimore steamers, and as it proved an entire success he was employed to regulate the compasses of other steamers. He adjusted the compasses of upward of a thousand sail of vessels, some of which were first-class ships-of-war. During the past 12 years Capt. Morris has resided in New-Jersey, in order to be near the iron ship-building yards, but he was employed occasionally at nearly all of the seaport towns, as his invention was highly esteemed by nautical men. It is said that he never had to make a table of variations, such as is common on board English iron vessels, as his method was deemed sufficiently perfect without them Capt. Morris was much respected by the underwriters as an experienced and skillful seaman. He was 63 years old, and leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. father had removed a few years previously from Maryland. He was a studious boy, and had made fair progress in the rudiments of learning when, at the age of ten, went to Washington with his father, a devoted adherent of Andrew Jackson, who was instrumental in placing him in charge of the Administration organ called capital young Blatr entered Princeton College, where he was graduated with high honors. Returning to Washington he studied law, and in 1843 was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Kentucky at Lexington, his native town. Desiring a wider sphere for his abilities, he removed in a short time to St. Louis, and was practicing his profession with fair success when the Mexican war suffused the people with military ardor. Closing his office, the young lawyer followed the standard of Sterling Price, and was prom-

Mrs. Frances Parke Butler (wife of Col. E. G. W. Butler of Iberville Parish, La.), who died recently, was the daughter of Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Custis of Woodlawn, Fairfax County, Va. She was born at Mount Vernon on Nov. 27, 1797. Her father was the son of Fielding Lewis and Elizabeth Washington, only sister of Gen. Washing, ten, and was one of the executors of his uncle's estate. Her mother was the youngest daughter of John Parke Custis, only son of Mrs. Washington by her first husband, Daniel Parke Custis. Mrs. Butler's grandmother, Eleanor Culvert, was the grand-daughter of Lerd Baltimore. The deceased was the nearest living relative of "The Father of His Country," and with Mrs. Commodore Kennon and George Washington Peter of Maryland, was the nearest living relative of Mrs. Washington.

Washington, July 9.-Daniel G. Lobdell, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, died here this morning, after a short illness, of congestion of the liver. He was 67 years of age.

## HE UNDERSTANDS THE CASE.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE must enjoy a THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE must enjoy a serene satisfaction in the complacency with which it ignores the assaults of its lealous rivals and prints without comment the indigmant profests of some of its readers who are madly partisan on politics, the Beecher trial, or something class. How all these little people fret and fune, and are surprised to see THE TRIBUNE still live. Journals that lack its enterprise and brains smarl at it day by day and get no answer to their personal assaults; men who differ from it resort for lack of argument to the smallest of small assertions that it is somebody's paid organ; Democratic condemn it for not being Democratic, and Republicans for not being Republican; Titon men fret because it will not abuse Beecher pending the trial of his cause, and Beecher men complain because it will not defend Beecher against the assaults of others; and still THE TRIBUNE keeps the even tenor of its way, illustrating its greatness by the patience with which it can endure assaults and the candid treatment it extends to those that make them—gathering news from all parts of the world, and employing among its contributors and correspondents the ablest minds in two hemispheres, treating all subjects and all individuals as nearly as can be from a bon-partisan standpoint, and clearly earning the right to rank as the greatest newspaper in America, and one of the ablest, most candid, and most impartial journals editorially to be found in the world.

John Harrison, janitor of the Newark Academy and sexton of the High Street Presbyterian Church, residing at No. 146 William'st., Newark, N. J., accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday noon while attempting to draw a charge from a revelver. He borrowed the weapon, intending to carry it in the Orange parade on Monday. He went into the yard of the academy adjoining his house, and his little daughter states that while he was picking at the barrel of the revolver the weapon exploded. The ball entered the center of the chest in the median line, and, as death was almost instantaneous, it must have penetrated to the heart. The decreased was 33 years old, and leaves a wife and four children.

### THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. Morris A. Tyng has accepted the invitation of the Orange lodges to preach a sermon to the Order to-morrow in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Madison-ave. and Forty-second-st., at 4 p. m. The members of the various lodges will assemble at 3 p. m. at the headquarters of Derry Wall Lodge, at No. 455 Fourth-ave., and march to the church. It is expected that 600 members will be present, but they will not wear their regalia. On Monday the lodges of New-York Brooklyn, williamsburgh, and Jersey City will go to Alpine Grove, opposite Yonkers, on the Hudson.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT LONG BRANCH. A pigeon shooting match took place at Monmouth Park yesterday afternoon, between John Hecksher of the Jerome Park Gun Club and John Tucker of the Philadelphia Club. They shot at fifty birds each, twenty tive varids rise, English Gun Club rules. The score was as follows: Heedsher, 35; Tucker, 34. This was considered excellent shooting for amateurs. A large number of persons saw the match.

# THE PATAL SHOOTING IN HARLEM.

Coroner Woltman took the ante-mortem statement of Frederick Lubow last night, the man who was shot on Thursday night by J. F. Bucking at First-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st. Lubow stated that the shooting was entirely unprovoked. Bucking told a reporter last evening that the trouble was on account of ding them farewell be declared his readiness to lead them Mrs. Hennessy, Lubow's landlady. He says they have able about her before.

> A man fell into the river yesterday at the foot of A man left into the fiver yesterday at the foot of several bystanders and carried to the Park Hospital. He is 35 years of age, test of the large of

We do not know an instance where S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, have failed in ful-niling an obligation with exactness.—[Germantown Tel-egraph. \_\_\_\_

# THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVASA MARKET. HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 9. Spanish gold, 2004;ar210 Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 87688 prem.; short sight do., 1000/22 prem.; do. days, gold, 118/2119 prem.; don Faris, 118/21.0 prem. Sugar arm. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Front Domand good at full prices. Wheaexented: prices higher: No. 1 Spring, \$1 060x\$1 085c;
No. 2 do., \$1 065c spot. July and August; \$1 05. September;
No. 3 do., \$1 065c spot. July and August; \$1 05. September;
No. 3 do., \$1 065c spot. July and August; \$1 05. September;
No. 2 March, 705c, bid spot; 705c bid July; 725c,
lighter (No. 1, 454c, spot. 56c, July; 105g, bid, August; Rejected, 55c spot. 56c, July; 105g, bid, August; Rejected, 55c spot. 56c, July; 105g, bid, August; Rejected, 55c spot. 85c, spot. 81c, July; 105g,
Spot. 813g, 50d, August; \$2 05d, spot. \$10d,
spot. 1817cy quet but arm; No. 2 Sparing, \$1 20 bid, spot.
\$10 45 spot. \$19 5d, August; \$10 5d, September, Lard
in good demand, at \$15 20, spot or August; \$15 35, September, Lard
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in good demand, at \$15 20, spot or August; \$15 35, September, Lard
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in good demand, at \$15 20, spot or August; \$15 35, September, Lard
in good demand, at \$15 20, spot or August, spot, bols.; Wheat, 40,000 bosh.; Corn, 80,000 bosh.; Outs, 55,000 boss.; Cascinnari, July 9.—Piour steady. Wheat firm and higher; Red, \$1,226\$1,28. Corn scarce and firm at 67,676. Outs from and scarce at 56,000. Rys monaral. Butter steady. For queet, unchanged, scarce are forming. Bother steady of the comment of the scarce of t

Seymour upon it success was improbable; with Frank Blair it was impossible. Not only the Brodhead letter but other inflammatory utterances furnished his opponents with abundance of ammunition, and he so leaded down the fleket that the general d sire for his withdrawal found expression a very few days before the election in demands by The New-York World that he should retire. PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9. -Printing cloths dull and un PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM NEWORLEANS—In steamship Hudson, July 9.—
II. T. Forsyto, wife, child and nurse, Goo, Martin, wife, Schildren and nurse, Capt. W. M. Dunbar, Mrs. L. Greenlead, child and servant, Miss Is. Leeds, Miss G. Leeds, Mrd. C. Thayer, John Leeds, Miss S. Travis, Chas. Robb, W. H. Hunt, wife and servant, J. S. Doane, John Rogerson, M. Nathan, wife, railed and servant, W. Fundington, W. R. Frisble, M. B. Miller, Bradish Johnson, B. Rosenburg, T. Moroney and wife.

# LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Seventh Page.] Steamship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans July 3, with indee, and pass, to Clark & Seminan.

Steamship Gee, W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, with indee, to Old

Dominion Steamship Co. Steamship Richmond, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mass to Old Brig Nuovo San Michele (Ital.), Siano, Cette 47 days, with Brig Victoria (of New-Haven), Sanders, St. Pierre 15 days, with sugar and molasses. Erry Ysidora Elouda (of Nassau), Plummer, Cardenas 9 days, with sugar and molasses.

with sugar and molasses.

SALLED.

Steamship Benmark, for London; ships Pegasus, for Bristol; Young America, for San Francasco; barks Ocean, for Hamburg; New Brunswick, for London; Masonic, for Havana; brigs G. M. Jones, for Halfar; Julia Lingley, for Yarmouth, N. S.; A. H. Curtis, for —; schra, Ettle & Josia, for Havana; T. Benedict, F. Neison, and Ahce Ames, for —, MEMORIANIA.

MEMORANDA.

Letters from Capt. Keaser, of the ship J. B. Brown, at Montevideo, in distress, state that he will complete repairs, and sail about July 15.

Capt. Griffith Morris, who died after a long and painful illness at Caneden, N. J., on the 7th inst., was a native of Wales, and for a long time a resident of East the ten. He came to this country when 8 years of age,

Valparaiso.

PilliaBuripila, July 9.—Cleared, steamship Wm. Whilden, for Balkmore; bark Joshua Loring, for New York.

KRY WEST, Pla., July 9.—Arrived, schr. Lucretia, from San Blas, with crew sick with yellow fever.

NEW BERDFORD, July 9.—Arrived, schrs. Allaton, from Calais;

E. H. Williams, from Hoboken. Sailed, schrs. Percaux, for Cornwallis, N. S.; Matthew Vasser, Asa Bigelow, and Louisa Prances, for New York.

Pars A COUTTEE July 9.—Arrived, bark Alla Gracia (Span.),

Pars A COUTTEE July 9.—Arrived, bark Alla Gracia (Span.), Prances, for New-York.
Park a L'OUTIER, July 9.—Arrived, bark Alta Gracia (Span.),
from Havana. Sailed, schr. White Wing, for Cedar Keys via
Tampa.
PROVIENCE, July 9.—Arrived, steamship Plorida, from Philadelphia.
Poirtiand, Me., July 9.—Arrived, steamship Reading Colburn, from Philadelphia. Cleared, bark Isaac Jackson, for burn, from Philadelphia. Cleared, bark Isaac Jackson, for Bucnos Ayes; brig Henry P. Dewey, from Greenock, Scotland; schr. George and Edgar, for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Arrived, bark Marian R.der, from Newcastl, N. S. W.; shir Her Royal Highness (Br.), from Hong Kong.

TYBEE, Ga., July 9.—Arrived, steamship Oriental, from Boston. Arrived Sth, brig Annie Vall (Er.), from New York.

WIMINGTON, N. C., July 9.—Cleared, brig Helios (Ger.), for Liverpool.

phia; schr. Caleb Eston, from Baracoa Cleared, steams Atlas (Br.), for Liverpsoi; John Hopkins, for Baitines bark Florence Smith, for Port Chalmers, N. Z.; Euroka,

PORFIGN FORTS.

QUEUSSIOWS, July 9.—The Inman Line steamship City of Berlin, from Liverpool 8th inst, for New York, sailed hones to-day, HAVANA, July 8.-Sailed, steamship Columbus, for New-HAVANA, July 8.—Sailed, steamship Columbus, for New-York.

HAVANA, N. S., July 9.—The Spanish steamship Sequita, from Havana for Georgetown, put in here to-day for coal.

CADDENAS, July 7.—Sailed, brigs Nellie Hunted, for North of Hatteras: Nelie Antrim, for Pascacoula.

LOJDON, July 9.—Sailed, brigs Nellie Hunted, for North of Edizabeth Taylor, Servamer, John Campbell, Ingolf, Diana, Sophie, Helene, Annie Laurie, Hartstein, Nina, Rowantrea, Jens Brandis, E. H. Duvall, Araldo, and Hipotar. Arrived out on the 2d inst., Kossack, and Integrated. Arrived out on the 4th inst., Ediptic. Arrived out on the 5th inst., Sain's Castle, Gaspec, Antonetta, the latter in the Channel; Bonito, Hamburg, and Princess Sea'rice. Arrived out on the 5th inst., Sini Inst., Disc. Pickle, Colamissary, Mercator, Capt. Melnardas, Franceso Chiazzaro, Paolo, France of Platte, the latter at Falmouth; Craig Owl, the latter at Letth.

Chronic Enlargement of the Prostate and Thyroid Glands, Bronchocele: GREE LIMBERT FORDER OF ADMONIA IS a specific, Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 Sixth-ave., New York. Only 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

Three Attainable Blessings.

A good appetile, vigorous digestion and sound sleep are three blessings that imply a good many more, and are statainable by the daily use of Heerintra's SCHMAR Birtzes. The stomach that is invigorated by that ruling tenie rapidly disposes of the food committed to it, and at the proper time craves for more with natural earnestness, and the brain from which pain and despondency have been banished by that saintery anotype and cheering cordial, enjoys at the hoor of roat that tranquil, dreamiess repose for which no other boon that Providence can bestow can compensate. Besides these most desimble results, the entire physique is strengthened and fortified against the attacks of disease by this splendid vitalizer and protective agent, which, take it altogether, is about the most desirable, as it is unquestionably one of the most popular medicines in existence.

the most familed system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Engharged plands, tumous, and swellings dwarde away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Soid by all dealers in medicines.

Claude, a child about three years old, was greatly affileted shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the coliden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his scree were all healed, and health much improved. Respectfully yours.

LYON-CLARK-On Wednesday, July 7, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, by the Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., Amos M. Lyon to Bessie B. Clark, danglater of the officiating elergyman. NORTH-COMSTOCK-In Rome, N. Y., July S. 1875, S. N. Dexter North of Utica, and Lillian Sill, daughter of Calvers Comstock of Rome, N. V.

WARNER-DE GRAY-In Brooklyn, on July 7, by the Rev George L. Westgate, James A. Warner to Almira G. De Gray. All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BACKUS—At Chatham Village, N. V., on Thursday morning, July S. Elenora, wife of Ebenezer Backus and daughter of the late John and Elica A. Ambler. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Chatham Village, on Sunday, 11th inst, at 2 o'clock p. m. Trains by Harlem E. B. leave Forty-sec-ond st. at 10:30 a. m. and 3:50 p. m. on Saturday.

ond st. at 10:30 a. m. and 3:50 p. m. on Satorday.

BRUNDAGE—In this city, on Thursday, July 8, William Brundage, aged 59 years.

His friends, also the friends of his brother, N. L. Brundage, and the members of Manhattan Longe, No. 62, F. & A. M.;

Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M. and Manhattan Commandery, K. T., are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of cur Father, Clermont ave., near Atlantic, Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 11, at 20-dock p. m. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CLARK—At 404 East Sixteenth st., on the morning of the 9th inst., Annie, wife of Robert M. Clark, aged 45 years. Fancrai on Sanday, at 1.30 p. m. Ediuburgh (Scotland) papers please copy.

COFFIN.—At the rectory of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edge water, Staten Island, on the 9th met, after a short illness, the Rev. Charles B. Collin, in the 46th year of his age. The funeral will take place at the Chorch, on Monday, the 1 th inst, at 10-15 o'clock, and the remains will be taken to Greenwood for metrum it. wood for interment. ore (Md.) and Oxford (England) papers please copy. GOODNOW-In Brooklyn, E. D., July 3, Edward Spencer, infant son of Edward K. and Hattie M. Goodnow, aged I Infant son of Edwarf K. and Hattie M. Goosinow, aged I year and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the parents, 115 Lec-avo, on Saturday, July 10, at 2 o'cock.

HASBROUCK-In Ulster County, July 6, Peter Hasbrouck, of Jersey City. HILLES In Brooklyn, N. Y., July S. Flora Loyd Hilles, aged 9 months and 17 days, daughter of Israel H. and Hattie L.

Hilles. Taken to Gloversville for Interment. JONES—At White Plans, New-York, July 7, 1875, Edward Jones of Manhattanville.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Lawrencest, Manhattanville, on Sunoay, July 11, at 3 octoor in The Church at the Church of the C

LANDON—In Brooklyn, Thursday, July S, Etjah Landon, in his 31st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral of the residence of his brother in law, Henry Heart, 276 quincy 81, at 3 p. in., on Sunday, 11th inst.

MOLITER—on the afternoon of the 8th inst, of cholera infantum, Frederick C., infant son of Julius and Adelaido C. Molit.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, 454 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. Peele, in her 77th year.

Preste, in her 77th year.

The funeral will take p ace on Saturday, at 3:30 p, m., from the residence of her son, Robert Peele, on the corner of Midland and Linden avez., Bloomfield, N.J. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 2 o'clock train from New York. New York.
PIRSSON—On Thursday, July 3, at the residence of his father
John W. Pirsson, 14 West Thirty-seventh-et., Augustus CooPirsson, in the 24th year of his age.
Funeral at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-st., on Monday,
the 12th inst., at 10 Ya. m.

the 12th inst, at 10 ya. m.

SLOANE—on Thursday, Joly 8, William Sloane, of the firm of Sloane, Black & Co., in his 12d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his foneral, from his late residence, No. 72 West Fifty third-st., on Saturday, July 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THAVER—At the residence of her son, in One-hundred and-fifty second-st., on Fraday morning, Mrs. Rebecca Thayer, aged 78 years, widow of the late Huron Thayer, formerly of Syracus, N. Y.

Friends of the family and of Mr. F. A. Thayer, Inwood, are invited to attend the funeral services at 5:30 p. m., Saturday, 10th mst. Remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

10th inst. Remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment. TOWNE—At East Orange, N. J., July 8, Cynthia Gowing, wife of James W. Towne, aged 43 years. Paneral services at her late residence, Walnut at, Orango Junction, this day (saturday), July 10, at 1 p. m. YAN WAGENEN—At Chifon Springs, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 8, 1875, Sarah Bleecker, wife of W. Fraderick Van Wagenen of Newark, N. J., and daughter of the lage Garrat N. Bieccker of this city. Funeral services at the Boseville Presbyterian Church, on Monday, 12th unst., at 10 o'clock, Trains leave foot of Barclaysts, for Rosseville, at 8:50 and 9:10 a.m. Relatives are invited to meet at the house.

invited to meet at the house.

WESTRIBOOK—On Friday, July 9, Ida Blancha, wife of Goa.

R. Westrook.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 326 Chiton-st.

Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 10, at 4 o'clock p. in. Relatives
and friends are respectfully invited to be present.

# Special Notices.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for children teething, offens the gums, allays all pain, and cures wind colle. De-ther's Palls are the surest and safest remedy for Chille

Clarets and Santernes. From \$1.50 (good sound wine) to \$30 per case, including Barton & Genstler's, Cruse File, Lalainte & Clayelle's, bottled at the Chateaux.

H. B. KIRK & Co., 69 Fulton-st. Established 1853.

Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS FOR EUROPE for the week ending SATURDAY, July 10, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUE-DAY at 12 m., on WEINES-DAY at 5 a. m., and four SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 s. m.

T. L. JAMES, P. M. The Great English Remedy for Cout and Rheamstlem

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEU-MATIC PILLS. They can be reised upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever othered to the puble, and have been uni-versally used in Europe for many years with the greatest suc-

cess.
Propared by PROUT & HARSANT, 229 Strand, London,
England. Wholesale Agents—H. PLANTEN & SON, 224
William st., New York. Advertisers descring to gain the altention and pa-

tronage of Farmers and Agriculturists, will find THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the most valuable and effective me dium. It now reaches more farmers, and those of a better class, than any other weekly paper published. Advertice ments, to secure proper classification, should be handed in co or before Monday of the week of issue.

The Best Rooms for Offices in New-York .- Over half THE TRIBUNE BUILDING is now occupied by its perma nent tenants. They and all their visitors units in pre-nouncing its offices the MOST ATTRACTIVE and, all things considered, the CHEAPEST in town. Contrary to the gen-eral expectation, the building proves to be much the lightest Letters from Capt. Keaser, of the ship J. B. Brown, at Montevideo, in distress, state that he will complete repairs, and sail about July 15.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—Arrived, bark J. W. Merriam (Bt.), from Bull River; schr. John H. Lockwood, from New York. GALVESTON, July 8.—Arrived, chr. Union, from Apalachicola. Sailed, schrs. Luola Murchison, for Liverpool; Vernal, for Ponsacola.

Boston, July 9.—Arrived, steamship Saxon, from Philadel

on the single bullengish the city. All the received to be and communicate directly would be made on the single schreet of the single schr